the Duke of Montpensier.

MADRID, March 10, 1809.

A good deal of light was thrown on the status of the Duke of Montpensier as candidate for the throne by a debate that was unexpectedly brought on in the Cortes last Monday. The discussion arose on an interpellation on the part of the republicans to ascertain General in the Spanish army after the Bourbo dynasty had been overthrown. General Prim, whose on and sympathies towards the Duke have been saying that the government, formed in con-sequence of the revolution, found Antonio d'Orleans expatriated as themselves; they saw that he was a captain general , who quickly recog-nized the revolution, and they could not do other-wise than acknowledge his position in the army; as they did not believe the cry of "Down with the legitimate inheriter of the crown by what is called divine right, but he could not have been in any se called to the throne. He did not comprehend why the opposition launched against him the anathe ma that he in no way deserved.

Castelan replied that the recognition of Montpen er was a recognition of the fallen dynasty. Montwere with a foreign army. He shed his blood in Atrica for his real country. He came to Spain by means of a marriage with the sister of Doha Isabet de Bourbon, who conceded, by right of this marriage only, all the titles and decorations. The Duke has never commanded in the Spains army, nor even placed himself at the head of a squadron. What has he done to preserve this courtier's sword, this dynastic title? He then went on to show that there were two classes of captains general, the effective and the honorary. In the effective were the Duke of Victoria (Espartero), who obtained his titles by wars in America, the siege of Morella and the siege of Luchana. Serrano gained his title by his services in the civil war, and Prim by his African campaign, his Mexican espedition and his services in the revolution. But the title of the Duke de Montpensier is purely honorary, because acquired by his marriage to the daughter of Fernando VII., the sister of Isabel. It was only a dynastic title. The speaker recalled to the Secretary of War the fact that in royal families all the members are united with the chief; that they participate in the honors and share the misforteness that he may meet with, and they are never separated from him. He litustrated his position by citing the cases of the Prince Napoleon, the Prince de Joinville, the Count of Syracuse, and others, to show that both in the glories and in the defeats the members of the royal houses were united to the chief, whether they were really in sympathy with him or not. He believed that the Duke de Montpensier was comprehended in the list proscubed in the cry of adajo tos Borbones of the revolution. He would never consent that a foreign prince should become chief of state in his country, secause that would be the continuation of his country's unhappy history and the sign of her irremediable decadence. Senor Tope, e, Minister of Marine, a firm friend and supporter of Montpensier, then rose, and with a good deal of animation said that if the Duke was not on board of the Sar overturned. If he has given services those services were with a foreign army. He shed his

ing that before the republic he was for the Duke de Montpensier as King. This frank, safor like way of dealing with the subject created a great uproar on the republican side, and the entire party was on its feet to reply; but Frim, more expertenced than Topete, arose and attempted to correct the blunder committed by the bluff Admiral. Castelan replied and Figueros spoke strongly against Montpensier, saying that he would have no kings in Spain if possible. He preferred the republic, but if that was not attainable like his forefathers he would be vulgar and refuse to have French kings.

General Serrano closed the debate and suggested that Admiral Topete was merely expressing his private opinion as deputy; that the question of the form of the government and the selection of the candidate for the throne was in the hands of the Constituent Cortes. The Executive would bow to its will. If it decreed a republic it would cry, "Figs. la Republical" If it chose the monarchy it would say, "Vica la Monarchial" The Cortes must settle the question, and the people would support them. After a little more debate the incident terminated, and it is admitted by nearly every one that the prospects of Montpensier have been greatly favored by the discussion, and it is as well conceden that he is the future King of Spain. Many of his friends assert that he will be on the throne in less than three months; but that greatly depends on the management of the affair, which has thus far been handled with a great deal of skill.

ROME.

Number of Prelates Expected to Take Part in the Coming Council-Hospitable Preparations-St. Peter's Threatened with Destruc-tion by Fire-Prospects of Papal Clemencyaguished Converts. Rome, March 9, 1869.

In order that your readers may form some idea of the number of prelates who may be expected in Rome to take part in the approaching Ecumenical Council I present a catalogue of the Catholic prelates now living, as well as of the vacant sees.

plete list gives 12 patriarchs of Latin and Oriental rite, 12 Latin archbishops immediately de-pendent on the Holy See, 120 with ecclesiastical Latin bishops there are 6 called suburbicarmus, ately subject to the Holy See, and 570 with dioceses:

His Holiness has elevated to the metropolitan dignity 16 sees and erected 5 archbishoprics and 111 bishopries. Total, 131.

Archbishops' sees in partious, 36; bishops' sees in partibus, 198,

106 episcopal Those occupied amount to 747 patriar-chal and residental, and 234 in partibus. So that the titular Catholic hierarchy comprises 981 prelates. There are 135 apostolic delegations, vicariates and prefectures, besides which the present Pope has created thirty-two similar offices. Of these eighteen are vacant. The lengthy catalogue is completed with

articen abbacies and nuttius peciacies.

In order to provide with suimble longings so many dignitaries of the Church the Pope has named a special commission of six prelates and a president to provide residences and exercise the sacred duties of hospitality in the name of his Holiness towards the reverend fathers assembled in council. The design for the seats and stalls in the transcept of St. Peter's has been enlarged. There will be now fourteen rows of stalls, rising one above the other in the. semi-circular form of the ancient Greek and Roman theatres, so that the outside row will be about the height of the first story of an ordinary dwelling house. The Pope went to exastine the samples of seats on Saturday, a section of the woodwork being prepared in the transept. His Holiness made Mensigner Teodoli get in to try them, as a maximum size, that prelate being "cast in Nature's largest mould." While giving news from the Vatican'l must not omit to mention that the whole of that magnificent pile of Ponthical splendor was in danger of being destroyed by fire on Sanday morning. The confagration burst out at six A. M. in a ground floor of the triangular courtyard, used as a store for the puatorns and benches erected for foreign visitors in St. Peter's during the Easter week ceremonies. Such a mass of old, dry woodwork burned like match wood, and fears were entertained that the fooring above would give way and allow the dames to penetrate into the mosaic manufactory, where the damage would have been irreparable, as Raphael's celeorated picture of the Madonha of Foligna is now being copied there; but fortunately, although the beams were much scorched, they did not yield, and as the corps of fremen always stationed at the palace and a detachment of zonwess from the grand guardhouse were at once summoned to the scene of danger the fire was extinguished after four hours' burning, without further damage than the total destruction of the wooden apparatus altituded to.

The Pope, warmly wrapped up at that early hour, looked out of the windows of his suit of apartments now and then to see now matters went on; and Cardinal Antonelli, who, as prefect of the Palace, was immediately on active duty, reassured his Holiness repeatedly.

The Pope is in the best health and spirits possible. I can quote a very recent occurrence in confirmation. My last letter Informed your readers that the lith of April would be a day of commemorative rejoicing throughout the Cataolic world, as being the little than aniversary of the Pope's ha semi-circular form of the ancient Greek and Roman theatres, so that the outside row will be about the

ntitoth anniversary of the Pope's having said mass for the first time.

On Sunday, the 7th, a similar festival on a minor scale took piace in the Jesunt's church, the general of that influential order, Father Becks, having celebrated the fittieth anniversary of his officiating at the altar. On Saturday evening he went to the Pope to communicate the event, and his Holiness repited, jocularly, "You precede me by a few days; but who knows that I shail not celebrate likewise the fiftieth anniversary of my consecration as bishop?" As this event took place on the 25th of May, 1827, when Pius IX., then Mousignore Mastai, was made Archebishop of Spoleto, it is evident that his Holiness anticipates the achievement of his eighty-sixth year and a reign of the exceptional duration (for a Pope) of thirty-one years.

of thirty-one years. It is said that the lope intends to grace by an act of mercy the approaching 11th April. An amnesty on a large scale is to be granted, by which the political prisoners concerned in the last Garbaidisa.

attack on Rome will be benefited as well as other

offenders.

Archibishop Manning has left Rome for his diocess of Westminster. Monsignor Talbos, a prelate for many years, forming one of the coclesiastical household of his Holiness, and now holding the office of coppiere, or cup bearer, having shown symptoms of mental as well as bodily disease, has been sent by his Holiness to travel in the East, accompanied by Monsignor Howard, formerly an officer in the British Life Guards. Conversions continue to rejoice the heart of his Holiness. The most important of late, after that of the Marquis of Bute, is that of the Prussian Prince von Schonbourg, whose riches and station are not interior to those of the Scotch Marquis.

Two slavers, having 115 slaves on board, were recently captured off Madagascar by the British

the property of Saint Point, belonging to the estate of the late M. de Lamartine, for the purpose of establishing a model farm.

of the late M. de Lamartine, for the purpose of establishing a model farm.

On March 29, the anniversary of the Battle of Novarra and the abdication of Carlo Alberto, the inhabitants of Naples presented a crown of gold to Victor Emanuel, as the "founder of Itaian unlity," with suntable addresses of devotion and fidelity.

The arranged meeting at Gorritz between the King of Jitaly and the Emperor of Austria has been abandoned, on account of it being deemed unadvisable at present to give rise to any surmises that might tend to disturb the tranquility of public opinion.

The Kladderadotsch, of Berlin, under the tite of "The Amiable Trio," represents Rouher, Napoleon and Haussmann arm in arm, going across the Piace de la Bourse, of Paris. Napoleon is in the middle, placidly smoking; Rouher is uttering some of his phrases, and the Baron is scattering money in the streets. The Bourse bears the following inscription:—"After this comes the deluge."

London has a sensation preacher in the person of

London has a sensation preacher in the person of Ned Wright, a converted burgiar. His language is so striking and so effective that Mr. Spurgeon stands no chance against him with the female portion of the audience. He has lately been preaching at the Midnight Mission houses in London, and with such force that many women fell insensible and had to be removed on stretchers.

The duel in which Don. Celesting.

The duel in which Don Celestino de Olozaga was

The duel in which Don Celestino de Olozaga was killed was caused by a trifling dispute which took place in the Spanish theatre is Madrid. The arms chosen were sabres, of which the unfortunate young man knew nothing, although his adversary was well known to be an adept. The general belief is that the sad affair is but a political veugeance wilfully aimed at the Olozaga family.

La Deria, of Madrid, is an implacable enemy to Montpensier's candidature to the Spanish throne, and qualifies it as anti-popular, anti-liberal and anti-revolutionary. El Pueblo Ech another Madrid journal, compares the Duke of Montpensier to Martin Merino, who was garroted in 1852 for attempting to assassinate Queen Isabella, and the journal El Rogo inserts that Spain can never enjoy true liberty unit size has caused a sea of blood to flow and a million of heads to fall on the scaffold.

DOMINION OF CANADA

The Recent Highway Robbery in Fulton County, N. Y.-Arrest of the Thieves in Canada-Sharp Resistance-The Extradi-

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, March 29, 1860. On Tuesday afternoon, the 23d instant, Sheriff William P. Brayton, of Fulton county, State of New York, called upon the authorities here to take steps to secure the arrest of two notorious criminal fugi-tives from his State named Clay Matthews, alias Johnson, and Benjamin Miller, the latter being described as a desperate character and one who treated the life of another as of no account. The sheriff, having procured the services of counsel, had the necessary information sworn to before Thomas Burns, potice magistrate of the town.

The information charged the desperadoes with

having on the night of the 3d of October last, be tween the hours of eight and nine o'clock on the public highway leading from Gloversville to Johnstown, Fulton county, committed a daring robbery upon one James Vanatter, proprietor of a skin mill at Gloversville. Mr. Vanatter, it appears, was returning from Gloversville to his residence, a distance of about two miles, on horseback, and when about half way was overtaken by Miller and Matthews, one of whom seized his horse by the bridle, and the other, seizing Vanatter by the collar of his coat and throat his trousers pocket a wallet containing \$145, cur robbers were on the Monday after arrested at the instance of vanatter and placed in the hands of a constable, who, considerately at least for the prisoners, allowed them to go to a restaurant for breakfast, which farmished them with sufficient time to make their escape to Canada. For some time they remained in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, passing themselves of for persons who, having had financial difficulties at home, selected the Dominion as their retrest until their friends could arrange matters. Friends, however, of a different nature and disposition were in the mean time maxing arrangements not at all in accordance with the wishes of the fugitives, for, having heard of their whereabouts, the Sheriff (Brayton) and District Attorney Rosa had taken the necessary steps to procure a requisition from the President upon the Canadian authorities for the surrender, as aso the proper authority to the Sheriff to receive them when surrendered. Thus prepared and with a warrant issued by Police Magistrate Burns, Sheriff Brayton, with Constable Oswald, of this piace, and two United States officers, proceeded to Fort Erie, arriving there on Wednesday morning, the 24th inst., about two o'clock. Having discovered the house in which part of their game was they surrounded it and began to explore, Constable Oswald being in advance, with Detective Brayton supporting, while the Sheriff and other officers were on guard.

They soon found Ciay Matthews, alias Johnson, constable, who, considerately at least for the prison

being in advance, with Detective Brayton supporting, while the Sherir and other officers were on general.

They soon found Ciay Matthews, alias Johnson, cutting wood in the shed, and he, recognizing the officer, and once prepared himself for a desermined resistance, using his axe with considerable skill and effect. Officer Oswald, who had served as an artilleryman turough the Crimes, and who had had the continue of the continu

ZWEI.

The Manufacture and Communition of Lager Beer in the City and Vicinity—The Amount of Capital Invested—A Hint to Excise Law

rhe manuscure and consumption of the pre-carmently Teuton beverage, beer, known now among us
by the generic term lager beer, has assumed gigantic proportions in this country and city within the
last few years. That it is purely of German origin
is generally admitted; for already Tacitus, in his
history of the Roman wars in Germany, speaks of the
see by the propile of a beverage made of grain, eyuse by the people of a beverage made of grain, evidently a rude species of beer made from barley. In more northern climes, as in England, it was changed to a stronger potion, such as ale and porter; in Northern Germany to the Braunschweiger Mumme; but in the central and southern portions of the land of the Teutons it retained its original mild charac-ter, though its manufacture improved as the progress of science and of mechanical appliances lent it s helping hand.

With the Germans it came to this country, and its

manufacture increased and improved with the in-creased number of German settlers. Its use, how-ever, was not long confined to the German national-ity among us. Its mild effervescence, pleasant taste and exhibitanting effects, possessing intoxicating qualities to an almost infinitesimal degree, and especially its acknowledged nutritive properties, gradually brought it into favor with nearly all classes of our citizens. Even physicians had their attention turned to this beverage, and the relieving effects of eager beer in the incipient stages of consumption and in some other pulmonary diseases began to be noted from the fact that brewers, known to be great consumers of the article, are never troubled with seriou never to be subject to consumptive ailments. Hence the use of lager—leaving out the word "beer" for the sake of brevity—grew more and more in popularity from year to year, and trenched upon the field heretofore monopolized by the fiery stuff known as whiskey and rum. If this German beverage of malt and hops and water shall continue to in-crease in popular favor for the next twenty years as it has for the last two decades the distilled spirits may anogener cease to be used as deverages and be consigned to their proper province of medicinal and mechanical purposes. In this view the enthusiastic German panegyrist, who claimed for his favorite "lager" a civilizing mission in America by limit-ing and gradually abolishing the daily use of ardent justified as a true prophet. It is, indeed, an incon-testable truth that the apostles of the temperance cause, as crystallized in the attempted enforcement by stringent statutory law of the doctrine of total abstinence, do at present admit that their work was much easier so long as whiskey and rum were the beverages in most general use, but that now they have a much more obstinate and nearly invin-cible enemy to encounter in the unexpected popu-larity of the mild and healthful lager, which they say has done more to oppose their proselytism and prevent their success than the combined efforts of distillers and spirit venders could do heretofore. Hogarth, whose capital representation of the squa-lor, misery and death in "Gin Lane" contrasts with the health, vigor, activity and enterprise as vividly given in his cartoon of "Beer Lane" like the cold desolation of winter with the teeming fruitfulness total abstinence and "Maine Liquor law" advocates say hurts their cause most. And it is this very sam distinction which brings all the trouble among the originators and advocates of the Metropolitan Excise law in force in this city-a distinction which more reasonable cannot deny yet dare not act upor

for fear of the party whip.

THE CAPITAL INVESTED IN ITS MANUFACTURE. But the subject of lager beer merits the attentio of the public and of legislators not only on account of its beneficial effects upon the moral and social of the public and of legislators not only on account of its beneficial effects upon the moral and social habits of the people and for lessening the deleterious use of pure alcoholic substances for beverages, but also on the ground of the magnitude of the monetary interest engaged in its manufacture and of the large number of people dependent upon it. The extent of this interest is known to but very few, and the general public will be quite astonished when they peruse the figures below. It should be premised that the breweries in the city of New York proper do not begin to supply the demand, which is daily on the increase. There are no less than tweive breweries in Morrisania, six large ones on Staten Island, about nine distributed between Union Hill, Guitenberg and Hudson City, N. J., and a still larger number in Newark, N. J., which all send nine-tenths of their manufacture to this market. It should further be remarked, in order that the table below should be fully understood, that under the heading of "Capital Invested" is meant solely the amount represented by the buildings of the brewery, the vanised cellars, many of which are hewn out of solid rock; the machinery and brewing apparatus, the coaches and the casks, while the amount of ready cash necessary to carry on the business of brawing, for the purchase of malt and hops, for fuel, for feed and for the wages of employes is not included, but will be referred to hereafter. In regard to the number of barrels of lager beer given in the following table it must be explained that the figures only refer to the number beeve of suger beer given in the following table it must be explained that the figures only refer to the number of barrels of lager beer given in mediate consumption or lager beer proper, known among brewers as untergaterig, while every brewer makes what is called winter beer, or obergathrig, for immediate consumption during winter within a week or ten days after made. It is safe to assume that each brewer makes an equal manufit of this vistar.

BREWERIES IN	MORRISANT	
DELIVERIES IN	Capital	No. of bbls.
Breiners.	Invested	Lager Beer.
CF - Transaction Co.	State and	5,000
Eichler.	90.000	8,000
Kunz	. 100,00a	5,000
Divining	100,000	5,000
Walls	40.000	2,500
Huepfel	200,000	8,000
Schoil	40,000	2,500
Ebiting	925,000	8,000
Kirchhoff	75,000	3,500
Brueckner	50,000	3,500
Diehi.	30,000	2,000
Haven, (exclusive of al		-1000
brewery)	60,000	3,500
	-	
Total\$	1,270,000	57,000
NAME AND A CLASS		
Ruppert	\$200,000	6,000
Phrest	75,000	5.000
Citag	. 125,000	4,000
Manana	40.000	4,000
Schmitt	50,000	3,900
Schmitt. Winkens.	. 50,000	4,000
Eckert	50,000	4,000
Oriental	. 125,000	5,000
Kress	. 250,000	9,000
		5,500
ine Abler	75,000	3,500
1 Doelger	100,000	3,000
P & M. Schnefer	350,000	10,000
p Abler	60,000	3,000
Clausen (exclusive of al	0	0,000
P. Doelger Jac Ahler J. Doelger P. & M. Schaefer P. Aller Clausen (exclusive of al brewery) Ruppert Rocke Neumann Huepfel Kunz	40,000	4,000
Princet	200,000	6,000
Recke	100,000	7,000
Nacmann	100,000	6,000
Hoenfel	50,000	4,000
Kunz	. 60,000	2,000
Luckbardt		1,500
Hanck	40,000	2,000
HanckGloeckner	. 5,000	500
Sundry other small brewerie	50,000	2,000
Sometiment of the control of the con	,	2,000
Total\$	2,335,000	103,000
NEW YORK CITY	-wear are	
Heindel Lyon Brewery Striker's Bay	\$75,000	4,000
Lyon Brewery	. 300,000	12,000
Striker's Bay	50,000	1,500
Grob Brothers	- 60 000	4,000
C. Schaefer	. 200,000	7,000
C. Schaefer	90,000	7,000 4,000
P. Schaeler	. 125,000	5,000
Johns	10.000	1,000
Fink	. 150,800	4,500
Sommer	. 150,000	4,500
Fink Sommer Lebkuchner	. 60,000	4,000
Sundry other small brewerie	8 50,000	2,000
Capital Co.	-	*****
Total\$	1,320,000	53,500
STATEN O	BLAND.	The leading and
Dougabaren & Ca	# . P.C. OVA	6,600
Bechiel & Co	. 159,000	6,000
Bischoff	90,000	4,000
Mayer	. 100,000	6,000
Bechtel & Co. Bischoff. Mayer Constanz Buerckie,	100,000	5,000
Buerckie,	40,000	2,000
		2,750
Total		28,000
UNION BILL GUTTENE	RRO. HUDRO	N CITY
Roemelt & Co	\$300,000	10,000
Roemelt & Co	150,000	5,000
All & Arnold	. 75,000	3,500
Heim	. 100,000	4,000
***************************************	200	4,000

Total. \$1,200,000

New York city, it is generally admitted draws from Newark, Williamsburg and other places at least 100,000 barrels of beer during the year, half of which is lager, half of what has been named opergoche, or winter beer. It is further undoubted that a lize number of barrels of this winter beer is made by the beever assend in the table. We may, there he have the brewer assend in the table. We may, there

338,000

672,000

Total......\$7,780,000 338,000 672,000

As has been stated above, the amount here given
as the capital invested is not the whole sum of
money used in the manufacture of lager beer. The
\$1,780,000 shown by the foregoing table may be
considered as represented by the real estate,
fixtures and machinery. In addition to this a
floating capital is required for carrying on
the business of brewing, which amounts, on an
average, to about six dollars per barrel of beer
manufactured, or about \$4,082,000, which is a total
of capital concerned in the manufacture of beer, and
affected by any legislation in reference to this beverage, to the enormous extent of \$11,812,000. There
are but few industrial branches, if any at all, which
within a radius of twenty miles from the City Hall
have anything approximating such an amount of
money invested.

But this is not all. Each barrel of beer requires

have anything approximating such an amount of money invested.

But this is not all. Each barrel of beer requires about two bushels of barley, which gives for the whole number of barrels manufactured in the city and vicinity 1,344,000 bushels. Assuming the average product of barley to the acre to be about twenty-five bushels, which is about correct, we have 53,760 acres of agricultural land, representing a value of about \$1,250,000, equally interested with the brewers in this branch of manufacture, and certainly over 5,000 souls of the agricultural population of the country. If to this calculation were added the interest of the hop growers—there being about a similar number of pounds of hops consumed as of bushels of barley—the freights earned by railroad companies for the transportation of the materials entering into the manufacture of beer, of the maitsiers, of the stave manufacture of beer, of the matterials entering into the manufacture of beer, of the rived by the national government from this industrial branch and all its various ramifications, the whole would foot up to such magnitude as lew not intumately connected with the subject have ever believed to be possible.

Not all of the 672,000 barrels manufactured, as

THE CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN NEW YORK AND VITHE CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN NEW YORK AND VITHE CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN NEW YORK AND VINot all of the 672,000 barrels manufactured, as
stated above, is consumed here. A good deal of it is
exported to other markets, coastwise and by railroads, to small cities and villages in the interior.
Yet the entire consumption of both winter
and summer beer in the counties of New
York, Westchester, Richmond, Kings and Queens,
may fairly be stated at 550,000 barrels, which, at
thirty-two gallons per barrel, makes 17,600,000 gallons. Each barrel is estimated to yield 400 glasses,
which gives a total consumption in the counties
named of 220,000,000 glasses of beer during a twelvemonth. Leaving out 20,000,000 of glasses for a possible mistake in the calculation, and reckoning the
bar drinking adult population in these counties at
500,000 souls, it would give to each 400 glasses a year,
or not even one and a half glasses per day. Considering the large foreign population in this cityalone it will be admitted that this calculation is
rather below than beyond the actual figures.

The exposition of the bar interest may serve our
Legislature as a lesson, and from it they may learn
what extensive interests are involved and how many
industrial and productive branches are touched by
the present sumptuary Excise law.

*Notx.—There is, of course, a much larger capital invested
in the brewing business in Newark alone, but the sum stated

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Belligerent Rights and Consular Powers sideration—Validity of Such a Contract with a Foreign Consul—The Certificates of Mr. Coppell, British Consul at New Orleans in 1863—They Are Pronounced Monstrous. H. F. Hall and B. F. Mann vs. George Coppell.

This cause comes here by writ of error to the Circuit

Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Cop

in 1863, the acting British consul at New Orleans. On the 14th day of September of that year plaintiff in error, Hall, sold to Coppell 1,189 bales of cotton then in the parish of St. Helena, for which Coppell gave his two promissory notes, amounting to \$175,350. The cotton was left in the hands of plaintiff in error, Mann, Coppell agreeing to extend British protection over it and transport it to New Orleans, and to retain as a consideration one-third of the profits upon sale. The cost price of the cotton was eight cents per pound, and upon sale the amount due to Hall was to be endorsed upon the notes. Hall was a citizen of the United States, domiciled at New Orieans. The cotton remained in the hands of Mann down to the close of the war, domiciled at New Oricans. The cotton remained in the hands of Mann down to the close of the war, when the plaintiff in error, as alleged by the defendant, violated the contract by an attempt to sell the cotton. This action was thereupon brought and 759 bales of the cotton were sequestered. The trial in the court below resulted in judgment for the defendant in error for the sum of \$29,644 20, with privilege upon the sequestered cotton. From this judgment writ of error is taken to this court and it is contended by the plaintiff in error that the agreement between the parties was not a sale of the cotton or any part of it to Coppell, its object and effect being merely to constitute Coppell a factor or agent for the sale in New Orleans of their cotton situated in a rebel region beyond the city, which Hall undertook to furnish. Coppell had no right to the possession of the cotton until he made the stipulated advances, and the damages recoverable by him for a breach of the contract by Hall could in no event exceed one-third of the profits upon sale in New Orleans. The chief objection of the plaintiff in error is, however, to the contract sought to be made effective by the suit below. The court, it is urged, in effect, instructed the jury—first, that a British subject domicined in New Orleans could make a vaild contract, during the war, with a citizen of the United Stâtes, by which such British subject should agree to cover and protect with his neutral British name, cotton situated in the hostile territory within the rebel limes; and, second, that a contract between such situated in the hostile territory within the rebel lines; and, second, that a contract between such citizen and a British consul at New Orieans, by which the latter agreed to issue failse certificates that such cotton was British property, with a view to its protection within the rebel lines, was a valid contract, enforceable in a court of the United States by that British consul. It needs no argument, it is submitted, to disclose the error of such rulings. In the first proposition the ruling applied, not only to a case where the property was owned in New Orieans, but also to the case of the ownership of the property sought to be covered by a British title by persons residing within the rebel innes. The court held that the contract was not void in either case, whether the property was actually owned within our jurisdiction or within the enemies country. It would hardly be supposed that any one would have the hardshood to Jonbt that such a contract was absolutely void, as against public policy and as in contravention of the belligerent rights of the United States. Nor is it believed that this court will tolerate for one moment the monstrous dectrine that the issuing by a British consil, residing in our jurisdiction, of faise and fraudulent papers, asserting that property in the enemy's country belonged to British subjects, is a consideration which will sustain a contract between that consul and a citizen of the United States. It is also objected that the cotton in the parish of St. Heiena was begond our military lines, and that at the date of the contract all commercial intercourse with territory beyond our insilary lines, and that at the date of the contract all commercial intercourse within our lines. The duty of the plaintiff, in virtue of the contract, was to protect the property in the rebel region, to transport it from that region to New Orieans, and there dispose of it for the benefit of Hall. These things could not be done without holding that description of Intercourse with the insurrectionary dutier, w

A HOP RAISER IN A BAD FIX.

WATERVILLE, March 31, 1869. Mr. C. D. Palmer, propagator of "the early Palmer seedling hop," stands in the gap made by a deficit in the bank account of a party in Chicago, for whom he had endorsed. The liabilities amount to \$70,000.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Falso Swearing Before the Investigating Com-mittee—Charge of Subornation of Perjury. Yesterday morning Michael Cobby, a young man, was arrested by officer Palmer, of the Tombs Court was arrested by officer Palmer, of the Tombs Court squad, on a charge of subornation of perjury in persuading Chatfield Smith. of 63 East Houston street, to appear before a legislative investigating committee at the Metropolitan Hotel and swear that he had been a "repeater" at the last general election, and in the Sixteenth ward voted the democratic ticket "early" and "often." The legislative committee were taking testimony with the view to determining whether Alexander McLeod or his competitor, William Halpin, was entitled to a seat in the Assembly from the Thirteenth Assembly District (Sixteenth ward) of this city, both gentlemen claiming to have been elected. Below will be found copies of the affiavits in the case and the statement of Cobby, the de-

fendant.
APPIDAVIT OF CHATPIELD SMITH.

Chatfield Smith, of No. 33 East Houston street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the lat day of March, 1809, he was called upon by Michael Cobby, at the residence of his sister-in-law, No. 7 Duane street, in said city, who desired deponent to call down to the office of the Croton According Department, with him, that demonstrates Aqueduct Department with him; that deponent went with him there for the purpose of meeting one

Cobby, STATEMENT OF MICHAEL COBBY.

Cobby, who is twenty-three years of age, born in New York, living at 220 Chrystie street, and a carpenier by trade, made the following statement:—
I got into this in reference to alleged repeating in the last November election. Marshai Murray gave me an introduction to Alexander McLeod, an employe in the Croton Aqueduct Department, and who was contesting a seat in the Assembly of this State, at the Metropoliran Hotel, before a committee, in the month of March last. McLeod asked me if I knew anything about "repeating" in the Sixteenth ward and if I could furnish evidence for him before the investigating committee, as he was contesting a seat in the Legislature. I told him I would try. I took STATEMENT OF MICHAEL COBBY. and if I could furnish evidence for him before the investigating committee, as he was contesting a seat in the Legislature. I told him I would try. I took Smith, the complainant, and introduced him to McLeod. Smith gave me five dollars of the money which he had received from McLeod. 1 got a number of other men; some of the names I gave to McLeod and some I did not. They attended before the said committee and testified they were paid by some one. I attended and was sworn and testified before the committee on behalf of McLeod. Gave my mame as Henry Williams, of No. 102 Greene street. The dey that Smith gave his testamony I was down stairs in the hotel. Michael Cray came to my house and said he was hard up, without a dollar, that a little money would oceneth him, and said he would go before the committee. For the services performed by me in getting the witnesses before the committee I received several sums from McLeod at various times. I rendered him no other services than this. I received about twenty or twenty-five dollars altogether from McLeod. Smith told Cray what would be necessary to say before the committee.

Justice Dowling committeed the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE ROOK TRADE SALE.

Yesterday was the last announced day of the semiannual book trade sale at Clinton Hall. The sale was conducted very rapidly, the involces not being as heavy as on the two preceding days. The number of buyers was as large as usual, and the bidding quite conducted very rapidly, the invoices hot being as heavy as on the two preceding days. The number of buyers was as large as usual, and the bidding quite spirited. Prices ranged at very fair rates, but none of the books brought high figures as compared with the marked prices in the catalogue. A publisher whose invoice had been disposed of expressed himself as, on the whole, obliged to the gentlemen who had bought his books, although, he said, he had been pretty well "slaughtered." The first invoice sold was that of Mr. P. J. Kennedy, of New York, which included many works of a religious character, such as the "Key of Heaven," The Manual of Catholic Prayers." "The Path to Saivation," &c. These were knocked down at low prices. Prominent in the invoice of Mr. P. O'Shea, of New York, the next in the list, were some very fine imperial sto. pictorial fibies, containing illustrations, which brought prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 so, according to the binding. A folio edition of the same in morocco panelled brought \$7 25, trade price marked \$25; Dean Swift's works, by the same publisher. 6 volumes, cloth, brought so cents per volume, and the "History of the Unrustian Church," \$2 so per volume.

D. & J. Sadiler & Co., of New York, came next. 'The Lives and Times of the Roman Pontifis," in two super 8vo. volumes, superbly bound, illustrated with forty steel engravings, marked in the catalogue at \$25; fetched \$7 50 per volume; "The Life of Christ and His Apostics," in quarto, litustrated border and twenty-four steel engravings, fetched \$10 50, in morocco, block pattern, marked at \$24; a Bible, in imperial quarto, twenty-six steel engravings, was sold for \$16, marked at \$25; "The Life of the Bleased Virgin," spiendidly bound and illustrated, brought \$9 25; the complete works of Gerald Griffin, in ten volumes, cloth, on fine paper, illustrated by the complete works of Gerald Griffin, in ten volumes, cloth, on fine paper, illustrated by the center of the Singer of Traits and Traits of the frish Peasantry' brought \$120; the "O'Har

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—The Rochester Union says that Sanford E. Church, who has long resided at Allion, but for a year or two past has been engaged in the law business at Rochester, is about to take up his residence in that city. He has purchased a very handlaone residence on Washington street, and, much to the gratification of the citizens of Rochester, will make that city his home.—Troy Whig, April 1.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A Charge of Passing Counterfoit Money.

Before Judge Benedict.

A man by the name of Camillio Fiol was yesterday put on trial on two indictments of passing counterfeit money. One of the bills was passed in New York and one in the Eastern District. The bills that he passed were of the denomination of five dollars. Fict has been but a short time in the country and is unable to speak English. Verdict not yet rendered.

Verdict in the Bogart Case. The jury returned a verdict in the Bogart case, reported yesterday, for the government, assessing damages at \$56,462 28.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Tappen. In the Matter of the Petition of Jasper W. Geo Order of assessment on lots in Twenty-eighth street vacated.

James E. Starkins vs. Ann Starkins.—Order adjudging the marriage between plaintiff and defendant null and void.

FIRE. -Between seven and eight o'clock last night a fire broke out in the turpentine distillery of Samuels & McGowan, in Commerce street, near Van Brunt. The distillery and a large portion of the stock were destroyed, involving a loss of \$2,000; insured for \$1,000. NEWS IN BRIEF .- 563 patients were treated at the

NEWS IN BRIFF.—563 patients were treated at the Brooklyn dispensary during the month of March. Nine dollars in currency was stolen from the till of the store of Mrs. Rudolph, Third avenue, and Thomas O'Connor, a youth of seventeen years, was sentenced to the Pentientiary for six months, on his being convicted of the offence, yesterday.

AN OFFICER BREAKS A MAN'S ARM.—Officer Lent,

of the Forty-ninth precinct, attempted to arrest John Harmer yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand Harmer yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny. The officer found the accused in a new building in Stuyvesant avenue and asked him to go to the station house with him. Harmer refused and told the officer he could not take him. The officer caught him by the collar and they struggled together until they reached the street, when Harmer, being the most powerful of the two, threw the officer down a small embankment and he fell into a pond of water. He quickly recovered himself, however, and struck Harmer a blow on the arm, breaking it with his club. Surgeon Cochran dressed the wound and the accused was locked up to answer.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REFORT.—According to the report of Mr. Keady, Assistant Fire Marshal, for the month of March, there were twenty-eight fires in Brooklyn

during that period. The total loss involved in the destruction of property amounted to \$98,136, upon which there was an insurance of \$158,660. The causes which led to these fires are classified:—Accidental, 10; malicious mischief, 2; explosions, 2; foul chimneys, 2; unknown, 4; incendiarism, 2; cold air flue, 1. A large proportion of these fires have been caused by the carelessness of property owners and tenarks in leaving the fire burning in the grate when they close their stores or places of business for the night and leave the premises unguarded. The statutes relative to the crime of arson should, in the opinion of the Marshal, be amended before the Legislature adjourns. The County Judge, District Attorney, the police and magistrates of Kings county, have afforded every facility for the prosecution of arson cases, and it seems almost tapossible to bring the incendiaries to justice.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held years. during that period. The total loss involved in the

the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yes-terday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair. A large number of bills were reported from the F4-

the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Osborn in the chair.

A large number of bills were reported from the Rinance Committee, which were, with the exception of one, received and ordered to be paid. The special order of the day was the consideration of the report of the jail committee, presented at the last meeting in favor of enlarging and improving the jail in Raymond street. Supervisor Smith moved the adoption of the following resolution attached to the report:

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be and is hereby authorized and directed to rake \$50,000 on certificates of the county, for the enlargement and improvement of the County Jail, be inserted in the tax levy.

Supervisor Dwight Johnson made a few remarks on the subject, in which he stated that a few years ago the jail was enlarged at an expense of \$110,000. Subsequently \$75,000 additional was expended upon further repairs. The building will accommodate 800 persons. The prisoners convicted of trivial offences were sent by the justices to the jail for twenty-nine days at a cost of thirty-five cents a day for the board of each prisoner. If these bummers were sent to the Penitentiary instead, where the cost is only twenty-cents a day for each prisoner's board, that institution might be made self-sustaining and the prisoners made to work for the benefit of the county. Taxes were now enormously heavy and it appeared to him that they were "getting into deep water."

Supervisor Smith said that the condition of the jail at the present time, when from six to eight persons are frequently confined in one room, was such that no taxpayer would oppose the proposed improvement; and risk a recurrence of the scenes enacted intere during the pestilence two years ago.

Supervisor Conk remarked that there was no authority possessed by the Board to raise more than \$5,000 any one year in the manner proposed. He concurred in the expression that the building in the profits of the fees accruing. He did not think that it was much out of

DEATH OF A BOSTON MILLIONNAIRE IN NEW YORK.

His Patronage of Art and Artists-Munificent

Bequests.

[From the Boston Transcript, March 31.]

Thomas Thompson, a native of this city, died at New York, on Sunday morning last, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1817, in which were several very distinguished men, among whom may be named the late Edward Everett, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, of St. George's church, New York; George Bancroit, David Lee Child, George B. Emerson, Samuel J. May, James W. Sever, Charles H. Warren, Caleb Cushing, Lynde M. Walter, the first editor of the Transcript, and others of note.

Mr. Thompson was a gentleman of refined taste, a lover of art, and greatly encouraged those who required assistance in establishing themselves in landscape, historical and portrait painting. Having inherited a large property, which steadily augmented in value, he was enabled to gratify the kindest instinct of the human heart.

The income of Mr. Thompson's property, amounting to nearly \$50,000 a year, goes exclusively to Mrs. Thompson for life. At her decease it is given, under the management of trustees, equally to the towns of Bratileborough, Vt., and Rhinebeck, N. Y., to be appropriated exclusively for the benefit and assistance of women who are dependent upon the needle for a living.

Bratileborough, Vt., and Rhinebeck, N. Y., to be appropriated exchastvely for the benefit and assistance of women who are dependent upon the needle for a living.

Some years since the revenue of his valuable real estate here was willed to the same class of female laborers in this city; but owing to what he considered a very unfair course on the part of the assessors in regard to his personal estate, fir. Thompson left Boston, which he really loved above all places in the world, and took up his residence in New York, never once revisiting his old home.

Some curiosity has been expressed as to Mr. Thompson's reasons for the selection of the two pleasant places above named as his beneficiaries, since in both he was comparatively a stranger. It is said that in consequence of being treated in a particularly considerate manner in Brattleborough, where he was passing a month or two, the impression of the attention shown him was abiding, and he remembered it. As he was travelling to New York in his own carriage, his wife was detailed at Rhinebeck by indisposition, and it was owing to the marked kindness and sympathy manifested by scores of good people, that that town also came in for a generous legacy.

It is said Mr. Thompson was never in a rail car or on board a steamboat. His timidity and reserved habits were marked triats in his character, and his nearest neighbors could hardly be said to have been at all acquainted with him. But notwithstanding his reserve and seclusion he was, whilst living, the known and more frequently the unknown benefactor of many sufferers, often choosing as the objects of his anonymous charity persons who were overlooked by benevoient societies and benevoient individuals. Of one instance of this we had personal knowledge. Some of our readers may, perhaps, remember that we took occasion a few years since to speak of the filial devotion and sed fate of a young dancer, who was burnt to death in New York. The article brought us a tender and sympathetic letter from Mr. Thompson, putting a libera